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One Dollar

APRIL, 1917

Per Copy
Ten Cents

Tenth Annual Spring Rose Show
Saturday and Sunday
April 28-29
Kern County Bldg., Exposition

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fruits at two years, is prolific, hardy "thick skin" of medium size, and ripens in Dec., Jan. & Feb. *It is the only commercial variety we know of that does.* (Its time of ripening makes it a really necessary addition to your garden.)

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Take a Hint *from* Mother Nature

She has begun her Spring decorating; in a few weeks everything will be fresh and shining—a new world!

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Is Economical Protection

Lighting up the front porch steps and walks will prevent many a misstep in the dark.

It welcomes visiting friends and reassures the householder when he returns after a few hours' absence.

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The

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Cut Flowers

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Miss Rainford *1115 Fourth St.*

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4% Interest on Term Savings
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Merchants National Bank

of San Diego

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Twenty-three years of successful business has enabled this bank to accumulate and set aside a fund of over half a million dollars for the protection of its depositors. It is the *largest fund* held by any banking institution in the City of San Diego.

Every accommodation consistent with good banking extended our customers

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INSECT RIDDER

is a device which holds a soap-like tablet and arranged so as to fasten to any hydrant. To the outlet of this device is attached the garden hose, and the water pressure gradually dissolves the tablet. This mixture is what destroys the worms, slugs and insects.

Careful experiments during the past two years have shown that a Ridder used consistently and regularly will promote a luxuriant and healthy growth of sod on any lawn. It is a natural fertilizer.

658 Fifth Street San Diego Hardware Co.

Our Nursery Yard, at 12th and Broadway, is full of

Ornamental Trees, Plants, Rose Bushes

Thid stock is not cheap, trashy, overgrown stock, but is as good as can be bought in Southern California and has mostly been purchased this season from the best growers in the country. With our our unusually backward season and late rains, NOW is an ideal time to plant Ornamentals, Citrus Trees, Avocados, etc. Our

Prices will be Very Attractive for the Next Two Weeks
Come and Look Over Our Stock

Harris Seed Co., 824 F St., bet. 8th & 9th
Sales Yard, 12th and Broadway

The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 8 POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, APRIL, 1917 No. 10

President Wilson's Appeal

IN this number we print the President's appeal to the American people to raise all they can and use only what they need, and frankly admit that you should pay more attention to the appeal itself than to our endorsement; in fact we have a sneaking idea that by trying to add something to its straightforward statement we may detract from its force. It would seem plain that our executive anticipates that we may have to share our **scarcity** with others instead of giving them from our **abundance** as has been our past role, but it is cheerful to note that he seems to have no doubt of our readiness to do so. We believe that though we cannot all be supermen and super-Americans, like President Wilson, we shall as a nation face any eventuality in a way that shall call for no blush from our descendents, and after all the chief note of this appeal is to get busy and offset a possible shortage by taking thought for the morrow, which we have not conspicuously practiced. To us the chief danger lies in the attempting the impossible, for instance in growing crops under conditions that are very unsuitable and trying something spectacular instead of hoeing in our own backyard. Just as an instance for your own application, the seed and bulb and plant houses in England, Holland even Belgium are still operating in the old way so far as they can. Perhaps in these war-wracked areas the present and future need of beauty and sweetness is very apparent, and no doubt in the many hospital wards a bouquet of flowers is a real help on to convalescence. We speak thus so that the present need shall not be wrought into an excuse to stop pulling weeds and watering lawns. The world has need of every leaf and flower that adds anything to its beauty; and more, its folks never had such cause to cultivate them for their own salvation.

Washington, April 16.—An appeal to the people of the nation to put their shoulders to the wheel during the war, one of the most notable of American state papers. has been addressed to the country by President Wilson. It is a call for a great "international service army" to fight the battle for free peoples everywhere and a request for co-operation from all. Addressed to "my-fellow countrymen," the message says:

"The entrance of our beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world, creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

"We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind, and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully, we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage, and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is, and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

Food Problem

"These then, are the things we must do and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the seas, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and

abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufactories there in raw materials; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea, and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for wornout railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stocks to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have supplied themselves usually, but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

Work For All

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on farms, in shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made the more prolific and more efficient than ever and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been, and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thoughts and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international service army—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

To the Farmers

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supply especially for the present year. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will breakdown and fall. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land, that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their food products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests.

Young and Old

"I call upon young men and old alike, and upon the able-bodied boys of the land, to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

"I particularly appeal to the farmers of the south to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping—helping upon a great scale to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

"The government of the United States and the governments of the several states stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of the great democracy and we shall not fall short of it.

To the Middlemen

"This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture, or the products of our mills and factories: the eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal services, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

Rely on Railroads

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers, or operative employes, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's like and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing no obstruction of any kind, or inefficiency or slackened power.

"To the merchant let me suggest this motto: 'Small profits and quick service;' and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas no hatter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once.

To the Miners

"To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does: The work of the world waits on him. If he fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employes that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

"Let me suggest also that everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps and helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife, who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"The Supreme Test"

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminding of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give a prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together!

"WOODROW WILSON."

Tenth Annual Spring Rose Show

With Other Flowers and Vegetables

Kern County Building, Exposition

Saturday & Sunday (28-29)

THE Tenth Annual Spring Rose Show by the San Diego Floral Association will be held Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29, in the Kern County building in the Exposition Grounds, and the proceeds above the actual expenses will be given to the Red Cross Society.

You have short notice to prepare for the show, and that is all the more reason why the response should be spontaneous. In the past one of the best shows was arranged on equally short notice and this one may be made a great success if every member of the Floral Association, and of the Red Cross, and also each lover of flowers generally would display a lively interest.

Look over the premium list on the inside cover of this issue, decide what classes you can enter with your blooms, and take them to the show room early Saturday morning. Don't think that your roses or other flowers are not good enough to show. Each year we hear any number of spectators say, " I have better roses at home than these are," and quite likely they have, but they do the show no good unless they are placed on exhibition.

Any who are able to help in arranging the display should be on hand Saturday morning, and it would be mighty nice if owners of two machines would volunteer to meet the street cars Saturday morning and transport those who come loaded with flowers.

If the Red Cross people will help in publicity, urging their friends to take an active interest, it will swell the receipts very materially.

Let's all unite in making this the best of the ten spring flower shows given by the Floral Association.

Planting Dahlias

By A. D. Robinson

THE fame of these articles on the dahlia has gone abroad through the nations and from far Bakersfield over a foreign name comes an inquiry for a list of the six best dahlias and all possible information about how to grow them in that land of particular warmth. In spite of a flattered feeling it was deemed necessary to decline to pick out the six stars from the hundreds of good varieties and in any case one person cannot do this for another and the matter is brought up here that it may be advised to every one to make their own selection when the blooming season is on. There are more first-class sorts of dahlias than perhaps any other flower, roses not excluded, and they combine an extraordinary range of color and form. It is destined to be, even if it has not already become, the most widely planted summer and fall bloomer and NOW is the month to put them in.

This article has been delayed so that in the overworked language of the daily press it might be said moisture was ASSURED but in spite of prayers and tears and prophecy the March rain did not arrive and the ground is not so moist as it should be at this season. It is advised to irrigate before planting as to do so immediately afterwards is very apt to cause the tubers to rot. This does not mean to plant in wet ground for it is very essential that the earth should be in a condition to pack around and among the tubers which it will not do unless it is crumbly. It would be very safe practice especially in stiff cold soil to put in a spadeful of sand around the tuber. As has been stated before, many of the most beautiful varieties make rather insignificant tubers notably Geisha, the red and gold beauty, and here I might acknowledge, with tears almost, the receipt of precious tubers of this dahlia from two visitors to my garden as well as other coveted kinds.

I am led to believe from correspondence with dahlia enthusiasts in other places that I have advocated a later planting than they practise and am willing to admit that had I known the weather man was cognizant of Hatfield's absence I should have moved forward my schedule; still the condition of the ground rather than the time of year must be the chief guide and probably if one were inclined to be ultra scientific the temperature of the soil at a six-inch depth would be the main diagnosis basis.

I feel the urge to warn against mere numbers in planting dahlias, they are so easily multiplied, but for best development they need considerable room and it does not pay to shove in those other ones just because they are around, instead, give them to a friend.

If I were planning a dahlia garden where I could do as I liked I should have it in a lawn with from three to a dozen of each of my favorites in separate beds, these beds sunk below the grass some six inches, most of them would be round and perhaps I would hedge off the clashing colors with ribbons of white. It is most tantalising to stand on the outskirts of a big bed and see the bloom you most want to fondle way in the back. Of course you can wade in but this ought not to be necessary. You will say why the grass? Well, the dahlia is a cool flower. It suggests to those who know its history cool grey days and foggy nights and the grass would help the illusion and incidentally actually produce the desired atmosphere.

I never think of planting dahlias without my mind's eye focussing on the rows of the old stiff ball varieties that lined the vegetable gardens in England a quarter of a century ago; longer perhaps but that is far enough back for any one. In the Agricultural Shows as we called our country Fairs with a typical disregard for wasted breath, the blooms were shown stuck in moss, the tighter the petals and rounder the form the better, and not the least suspicion of an eye must peep out. There they lay upon the tables with the washed carrots and onions and potatoes and all the old ladies in their best bib and tucker passed along and every one could judge the dahlias just as well as the vegetables. As I write I wonder whether the graceful forms and exquisite colors of the modern dahlia have found their way into those cotters gardens. They ought to have done if they care for real appreciation.

I must enter a plea for the pompon dahlia, those little folks which bloom so merrily and look like big dahlias. There will be great development in these in the days to come when we have developed past the point of desiring mere size. Imagine a Geisha the size of a cosmos. What a bouquet it would make.

Put in your tubers, the green plants and seed, all or any, but plant dahlias.

Did you read President Wilson's Appeal clear through?

In the Lath-House

By A. D. ROBINSON

I AM going carefully all over my lath-house digging it up as deeply as I dare and afterwards sowing it with a screened goat fertilizer that came to me behind a pair of burros with the largest ears I ever saw outside a pantomine. A young man drove, or rather sat behind, this weird pair and seeing my interest in them commenced to tell me tales of their gastronomic ability as shown by performances when they lived with him below the line. Have I said "lived" that is a misuse of the word for he assured me that in that land of drouth these queer creatures could exist for a week or so with comparative comfort in a bare corral by browsing on the fence posts and as if to bear him out the nearest beastie with closed eyes commenced to sweep clean with mobile lips the ground in front of it. It ate thence twigs, bits of string, small stones and other miscellany, not with gusto, but slowly and mechanically.

To return to the lath house, in this digging I clearly saw the necessity for the operation as many spots were quite dry in spite of daily surface sprinkling and most of the ground was a mat of roots of things I cared not for. Where the house is only small it would be good practice to remove some six inches of the soil around things entirely, of course with great care, and then replace it with a mixture of rotted cow manure, sharp sand and perhaps two per cent of this goat contribution, or something like it, and leaf mold if to be had. Follow this by a thorough soaking to settle the soil back round the roots. Probably this is too much trouble for most folks but it will save work and watering later on. At the same time this digging is going on is the opportunity to move any growth that has failed to live up or down to its situation. The best informed of us now and then put the tall fellow in front and hide away extreme delicacy amid coarseness. If in moving, a generous amount of earth is taken up, and transplanting done at once almost anything in the lathhouse will hardly notice the operation. Perhaps nothing is so reluctant to shift as cinerarias, which by the way have not enjoyed our glorious dry March. The ferns are making wonderful growth and a collection of the Eastern hardy ones is awaking from a winter's snooze and promising to show much progress over their last year's form. There are some very lacy ones with crested tips that are very worthwhile. Lilies are pushing along and perhaps those kinds that refused to bloom last year may be more kindly inclined this. Though the big flowered clematis made but feeble growth two of them have marvellous blooms at this writing Henryii a very pale lavender with a strip of pink down each petal, is eight inches across by measure (not guess) and an almost white Boskoop seedling is nearly as big; others are in bud.

The tuberous begonias are sprouting on moss in the glasshouse and several early ones are potted up but alas we still await a shipment of the hanging basket variety from Holland for which there is an invoice accompanied by a hope that they may get here in May or early June. It should be generally known that these tuberous begonias can be quite successfully grown as window plants, of course under the same condition as ferns, not in blazing sun, however, they are grown in the full sun out of doors in Europe and were in beds at the San Francisco Exposition. For pots or in the ground tuberous begonias require a light loose soil with perfect drainage mostly composed of leaf mold and sand though they are so hardy they will grow in anything that does not sour. A little charcoal in the potting mixture is a safe precaution. If you have a primula malacoides put out some place in the lathhouse where its seed can drop on moist earth in the shade and it will reward you with countless seedlings that will joy your heart next season. It is a necessity for our lathhouse.

Those calceolarias that have been tentatively mentioned before are blooming. The purses are not quite as big as the bags the ladies are trying to carry around these days but they are the same shape and nearly as bright in color. If that rose show comes off I am hoping the lady who really should write this article and cared for the plants will exhibit a specimen or so, however, it requires a special invitation to look at them through the window and to get inside a countersigned passport. There is a very skilful grower of odd trifles in this city that has grown these strange flowers before and perhaps the two of them may get together some day and let you all know the technique. I have before me an article by a Pennsylvanian describing the process from which it is fair to infer that in his country growing these calceolarias is no job for the ordinary person and by the way these are ladyslippers, though no lady would own to a foot that would fit one.

In all seriousness it is recommended that a small piece in the lathhouse be given over to raising lettuce. A very small area will produce enough for the table and it can be had all summer under lath.

Pickings and Peckings

By THE EARLY BIRD

I HEAR and read a good deal about the man and woman who are to stay at home and feed the armies in the field and everyone seems so anxious and willing to do his share that there seems to be danger of much illadvised action. I am moved to discuss the latest urge to raise vegetables being in the position of one who has read the countless documents put out by the government to popularize and PRACTICALIZE this very sane idea whether the country be at war or peace. In none of these papers does it say that any one should quit any other legitimate pursuit to raise vegetables for the market but exhorts the American citizen to have a home vegetable patch. The lack of rain in season has rather hurried the denouement of the late potato planting campaign and this matter is written to offset the discouragement that will surely follow the digging of the crop. There can be no economy in raising vegetables at a loss and it should be generally understood that profitable vegetables can only be grown with plenty of moisture and lots of plant food; they must be grown quickly to be palatable. In conversation with a local purveyor of various things, fertiliser among others, he mentioned that the Japanese vegetable raisers were steady customers for nitrate of soda when he could supply it at six cents per pound and when he urged its use upon our own folks they always replied we cannot afford to use it. Personally I think they were mistaken, really not being able to afford not to use it or some good substitute.

It is this very necessity for most intensive culture that urges the small home patch rather than the large commercial area for enough vegetables for quite a family can be raised on so small a piece of ground that it can be fertilized and cultivated and watered in a way absolutely impossible to the bigger venture, in fact the space covered by a good sprinkler say sixteen feet square will furnish an endless chain of dainties.

I have before paid my doubtful respects to the average soil of our city and I cannot alter my condemnation of it in general, but this is no excuse for failing to heed your Uncle's call and have garden truck for in these little patches worked by so many hands the soil can be MADE. If it be stiff, strawy manure and sand can be mixed into it; if all stones, these can be taken out and some soil put in, and pure sand with the addition of water and plant food will raise fine truck. We have the climate and the water and there is enough fertiliser from cows, horses, goats and chickens going to waste to furnish what the soil lacks. It might be well to ponder on the fact that Japanese were only too willing to buy the most expensive of fertilizers and in time we may be willing to use some that we can get for little or nothing.

I know this is supposed to be a flower garden magazine in particular, but it surely is loyal before it is anything else, so at this time I am not afraid to ask the editor to publish the advice I now give that where all space available is given to flowers half of it should be turned over to vegetables. Of course this seems a mighty poor way of showing loyalty when we want to get out somewhere in the limelight, wave a flag and shout, if we cannot carry a rifle, but true patriotism is a leaven that leavens the whole scheme of life. Please don't get excited and think I advise tearing up all your flowers for it is conceivable that we shall want all the beauty and sweetness possible to help us to come out unsoiled by the slaughter pen we must enter. but I do think that at this time even cabbages among the roses may look quite appropriate, and were I a Park Commissioner I would pull for a wonderful Park truck garden as a demonstration. I am sure Superintendent Morley could lay out a vegetable patch and make it a thing of beauty. There are few more decorative growths than the French artichoke, beets have a splendid rich colored foliage and a properly cared for hedge of tomatoes with the ripe fruit is a sight for the gods. The vegetable garden in England is always a kind of show place. I recall one separated from the flower department by a fence of apple trees trained as espaliers and the beds inside were defined by pears in similar form and dahlias. Other walks were bordered with gooseberries and currants and it was truly beautiful—it had color and form and variety. Visitors to this place always went through the Kitchen garden as it was called and I am thus harking back because an old countryman called on me last Sunday and asked to see the "kitchen garden" and would go to spy out the poverty of the land.

Note the Association Meeting Dates and Places on Page 14

Make Back Yards Productive

From the Department of Agriculture

Make Every Square Yard of Fertile, Sunny Soil Produce Food for Your Family.

Make your ground work for you and the nation. Idle ground is waste; this is no time for waste or idleness.

You can raise some vegetables for your family no matter how small a piece of ground you have.

If You Can't Raise All Your Own Vegeltables, At Least Raise Some

All idle ground utilized in the production of vegetables means more food for those who have no ground at all.

SOMEBODY HAS TO RAISE EVERYTHING YOU EAT—DO YOUR SHARE

Keep Your Soil Working all Season

1. Keep your garden working all season. Hasten early crops by starting seed in boxes in the house, in hot beds and cold frames if the weather prevents outdoor planting.
2. Get your ground ready for planting as soon as the soil is dry enough to work.
3. Plant for early crops as soon as the weather permits. Make successive plantings of lettuce, radishes, beans, and other short season crops.
4. Start new crops betwen the rows of plants that are soon to be removed.
5. As fast as the ground is cleared of one crop start a new crop.
6. Se that your garden toward fall is full of potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbage, and other staple foods that can be stored for the winter.

Save all Surplus Fruits and Vegetables.

If your garden at any time produces more than you can use immediately do not allow the surplus to spoil.

Can surplus beans, peas, corn, tomatoes, beets, spinach, pumpkin and squash for winter use.

Can or preserve apples, peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, berries, and other cultivated and wild fruits.

Every can of vegetables or fruit and every jar of preserved food means that you have saved food materials that would have otherwise been wasted.

Can or store root crops, cabbage, and other vegetables properly, so that they will keep well and supply you with food when the garden ceases to produce.

Your Children, Too, Can Help.

Boys and girls can help to make the soil in your gardens, back yards and vacant lots produce food for the family. Last year they raised in their gardens and helped to can more than 4,000,000 packages of valuable food.

Learn How to Grow and Can Vegetables.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or your State agricultural college or county agent will give you explicit directions for raising vegetables, and will tell you simple methods for canning vegetables and fruit at home, with ordinary home utensils.

Demonstrate Thrift in your home.

Make saving, rather than spending, your social standard.

SOIL TIPS TO THE HOME GARDENER

Washington, D. C.—Practically all truck crops do better on a sandy loam soil than on one that is sticky and heavy. Larger-sized crops, however, such as cabbage, tomatoes, beans and peas, will do well on heavy soil provided it contains the necessary vegetable matter.

The soil in most backyard gardens is distinctly heavy. It will help the soil greatly if the owner works into it a good amount of finely sifted coal ashes free from all cinders. Coal ashes are used largely for the physical effect in breaking up a compact, heavy soil. Sush ashes do not take the place of fertilizer.

Plentiful use of well-rotted manure is still more beneficial in breaking up heavy soil because this improves the texture and adds fertilizing material.

Many garden soils are sour. To offset acidity and also to improve the physical properties of the soil the garden specialists recommend the use of lime. Burnt line should be applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre or slaked lime at the rate of about 1,500 pounds per acre. A garden plot 50 by 100 feet is approximately one-ninth of an acre.

To apply the lime, broadcast it and mix it freely with the surface soil by harrowing or raking. Lime should be applied before the crops are set out or planted and should not be applied at the same time that fertilizer or manure is put on.

Manure will greatly improve land. If well-rotted manure is not available, it may be advisable to use a complete chemical fertilizer. Apply at the rate of 800 to 1000 pounds per acre a mixture containing 2 to 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 1 to 2 per cent potash. The amateur gardener will find it easier to use ready-mixed fertilizer, which can be obtained from any reliable dealer.

The Vegetable Garden

By Walter Birch

WITH the additional advantage of this late rain April should be more than ever one of the greatest planting months of the year, the moisture being of tremendous benefit to both the gardener and rancher, for growing crops, as well as making it possible to continue the planting of many seeds so necessary at this time, to increase the country's supply, and help take care of the unprecedented demand there is sure to be for all garden stuff.

As soon as the weather settles again do not neglect to get the full benefit of these rains. Go over all your garden cultivating first near your plants and trees and then the balance of your ground, leaving a fine surface. To all who have a good garden started it is very important not to neglect the detail work of fighting the pests which attack almost all growing things in Southern California, and you must realize that "eternal vigilance is the price of success". The different pests must be treated in different ways or at least with different remedies. For bacterial troubles such as tomato or potato wilt, (which means that the plant wilts down and begins to dry up) there is no cure, just take the plant up and burn. Regarding insects, first there are the chewers or eaters such as tomato worms, cabbage worms, and bugs of different kinds. These insects are all reached through the stomach by poison of some kind, arsenate of lead, commonly called Corona Dry, being one of the best remedies. This is a powder, and can be applied with a small powder gun. Then there are the sucking insects which live on the sap and juices of trees and plants, these must be controlled by contact sprays. The sucking insects include most of the scales which affect trees, shrubs, etc., as well as aphis, plant lice, and mealy bugs, so much found on vegetables and other plants. The best sprays for these is resin wash, kerosene emulsion and nicotin sprays. These sprays can be applied with small spray pumps costing from 50c to $1.25 each. The great thing is, begin early to use these sprays, in the vegetable garden as an ounce of prevention is better than a ton of cure. A few days after makes the difference between failure and success. For rust blight and mildew of your peas and beans use sulphur and Bordeaux mixture. If you do your irrigating by sprinkling do not do it in the hot sunshine as you may scald your plants, and sprinkle long enough so as to soak the roots as well as the leaves.

Owing to the cool spring April and May will both be good for planting all vining plants, such as musk melons, water melons, cucumbers, squash and pumpkins. It is also bean time, Long Yellow Six Weeks, Stringless Green Pod and Ventura Wonder Wax are three of the best bush beans, and brown and white Kentucky Wonder for pole beans. Don't forget a few Pepper and Egg plants, and the season is always good for a fresh planting of lettuce and radish. It is a good time now to give your lawn that top dressing of commercial fertilizer or well rotted cow manure and watch for the wonderful improvement it will make in a week or ten days.

It is up to us all now and it is a positive duty to help out the food supply, and there is no better way of doing that than keeping a good vegetable garden. With these fine late rains those who have not already started can do so now. The ground is easy to spade, if you have or can get manure spade it right in, and you can plant practically the whole list of vegetable seeds not forgetting potatos. This is one of the many little things we can do, so let's all get busy and work in the garden.

The Flower Garden

Miss Mary Matthews

THE next few weeks will be a time of much work for everyone who has a garden no matter how small. Even if transplanting, care of the lawn, or weeding does not keep you on the jump, some newly arrived bug will.

All of the tender annuals and bedding plants can go in now. The various kinds of summer blooming bulbs, especially Dahlia Gladioli, and Cannas, offer the most certain way of having flowers during the longest season from planting now.

Do not neglect the carnation plants; if growing well, pinch them regularly, keep well cultivated and spray frequently.

Chrysanthemums can still be put out. For very large blooms plant in a protected spot about eight inches apart; keep off all side

shoots and cultivate only one good strong stem, and allow only a few buds on this to come to perfection.

Where your choice Amaryllis are through blooming do not neglect them as this is the growing season that determines the quality of next year's bloom. Feed them frequently with liquid manure and keep the top soil loose.

Among fall blooming perennials that will give good returns if planted now are the various Sunflowers; Boltonias, very much like an Aster, blooming in heads, whose seperate flowers are about the size of a five-cent piece some one has said it has the virtue of a good camper "A person who can eat anything, sleep anywhere, and forget how they look." Added to this it has decorative value as a cut flower, when flowers are scarce. Very similar to the Boltonias are the hardy perennial Asters, not to be confused with the China Aster, a summer blooming annual. The conditions required by the hardy Asters are a fair soil, sun or half shade, division, and resetting as for other quick growing perennials, give a good amount of water through the dry season, so as to keep the stalks well clothed with leaves, and plenty of room for the development of the bloom stocks.

Among the Helianthus or Sunflowers about the best variety is multiflorus Fl. pl. double golden yellow, along with these might be put the "Golden glow", or Rudbeckia, a fine yellow double flower very similar to some of the Dahlias; fine for cutting. All of the above mentioned belong to the composite, and are late summer and early fall bloomers. With these, tho' an annual, should be classed our old reliable Cosmos, that give us such a wealth of bloom with so little care. There is a new double and semi-double listed this spring among the white and pink. Klondike, fine orange is much coarser in all its parts but very effective in masses.

Among the hardy plants that will reach perfection earlier in the season are the Campanula, Coreopsis Digitalis, Phlox, Penstemons etc. While these are blooming look around for the plants which produce the finest flowers and mark them for seed, and so keep your collection up to the mark, by growing these seeds for next year bloom. Most hardy perennials do much better if seeds are sown as soon as ripe.

There will be a host of annuals, sweet peas, stocks, asters, marigolds, etc., blooming from now on. All of these should have all flowers picked off as soon as full blown, for if allowed to seed the glands will give all their strength to perfecting these and soon cut short your crop of flowers. On the whole annuals require more care and work during the blooming period than any other class of plants. Hardy subjects are becoming more popular every season for this cause.

Prune all your shrubs that have made an early spring bloom. Usually all that is required is to cut off the flower clusters as soon as the plants have ceased blooming. Where a plant suckers at the root these should be removed throughout the season. Lilacs, philadephus, "mock orange" "snow balls," liburnum opulus sterillis, and many other spring bloomers flower on the wood of the past season's growth so must not be cut back in the winter. Thinning however may be done by cutting out dead twigs, weak growth, and crowded or superfluous branches. My old "mock orange", a very large bush, had become a mass of dead twigs and useless branches, had a severe pruning in February and as a result will give little bloom this season, but is making a vigorous growth for next year.

Sunlight Necessary for a Garden

No amount of fertilizer, watering, and cultivation will make up for the absence of sunlight in a garden. Home gardeners before attempting for the first time to use a back yard or other space should consider carefully how many hours a day any part of the yard is in shadow from buildings, fences, or trees. At least 5 hours of sunlight a day is necessary for a successful garden. The more sunlight they get the better it is for most vegetables. For this reason it is bad practice to put plants of low habit between tall-growing plants which will shade them for the greater part of the day. As a rule, foliage crops such as lettuce, spinach and kale do fairly well in partial shade, but even these must have sunshine 2 or 3 hours a day. In laying out the garden, therefore, use shadier parts for such plants and reserve the sunny spaces for those which must have plenty of sunlight to grow and fruit properly.

Will you *act* on President Wilson's Appeal?

Wanderings

By Guy L. Fleming

A sketch of things seen here and there as we drift about.

A few weeks ago, on a showery Sunday morning, the Botanist and I strolled out to Mahogany Canyon, so called because of its wealth of mountain mahogany, to make a check on Nature. We wished to know just what she was doing in the way of a floral display.

This little canyon is probably the last stand near town of native growth such as covered the hills and mesas of San Diego fifty years ago. Here can be found over thirty varieties of true shrubs, also a wealth of flowering plants.

We do not wish to appear in favor of having the hills, etc., of our city still under this native cover, although some parts might have a better appearance if they were, but it does seem that greater care could have been used in the clearing of the land, and that some very fine effects from a landscape point of view have been lost by not retaining certain trees and shrubs.

Right at the head of the canyon is a fine example of Nature's landscaping, of her method of clothing and covering the steep hillsides. Here too, is a sample of man's thoughtlessness, for this spot has been made the dumping ground for tin cans and rubbish. Truly "the brain of man exercises itself upon the fair earth as the brain of a child wreaks havoc among its toys." But Nature is striving to hide this unsightly place by a generous covering of what are often called weeds. Later, if given a chance, and after the "weeds" have assimilated the tin cans, she will plant seeds of shrubs and in a few years bring this bit of waste land into her idea of beauty.

Have you ever noticed that as soon as man gets through with his attempts to improve the landscape Nature starts right in to round off the corners and to touch up the rough places in a manner we poor mortals can never hope to attain.

In this shrubbery planting, with its foreground of tin cans, is a splendid specimen of what the Botanist says is Ceanothus dentata. This is one of the most beautiful of our "wild lilacs". At the time of our visit it was wonderful in its profusion of deep-blue flowers.

Now it so happens that in gardening there is a dearth of good blue flowering plants. Yet I know of several in these wild plantings that should be truly marvelous under cultivation.

Man can help Nature, but can never improve on her works.

Many of you who have gone out into the back-country and have seen the wealth of "lilac" have come away wishing that you might bring one home to decorate your yard. Perhaps you have tried transplanting one and failing to make it grow have decided that they were too "wild". To the north side of the fire station on the Exposition Grounds is as fine a "lilac" tree as one could wish to see. It has been in flower since early in January and has rivaled the orange trees across the way with its fragrance. Another tree of the same family to the south of the old checking station near the south end of the Isthmus has been in flower for some time. It is interesting because of its large soft foliage which in no way resembles that of other ceanothus. I think this is a Mexican variety —Ceanothus arboreous.

A good "blue" that most of you know, and which I have yet to see in cultivation, is the Violet Nightshade, Solanumn Xanta; this is very handsome, the dark-blue corolla and bright yellow stamens make a fine combination. It flowers most of the year, and with little encouragement it produces extra large flowers, and if it can have some support, becomes quite a vine.

In Mahogany Canyon there is an abundance of Eriodictyon tomentosum, the last name because of the wooly coating over leaves. This, I think, is one of our best natives. Its large gray-green foliage, golden-brown on the under side, and its rich-brown twigs and branches make it a beautiful shrub at any time of the year, but at this season when it bears a wealth of clusters of violet-hued flowers there are few shrubs in cultivation can equal it. This plant is sometimes called yerba santa, or holy plant. The true yerba santa, which is a near relative, is found in the back-country.

Come to think of it, I started out to tell you of our findings in the canyon. In the two hours we spent there, and without making great search, we counted forty-two varieties of plants in flower. At this writing, a month later, a score more might be added.

The wanderings of the past month led me upon, for it is high in the hills, that most marvelous place the Early Bird describes in the January Garden. He has given you such a word picture of it, that it would seem useless for me, with my limited vocabulary, to attempt to tell you more. And too, I could spend but a small hour there. I shall not forget the horrified look Mr. Barnhart gave me when I announced the length of my call. Nor shall I forget his kind invitation to spend

several days in this wonderland, "We will turn you loose, guarantee you a good bed and plenty to eat. What more do you want?"

In the little time that I was there, and I did not get far from the house, I saw over twenty-five varieties of native trees and shrubs. The "lilacs" seemed to predominate, thousands of them. Ceanothus macrocarpa, the big-seeded Lilac, was most plentiful, and, from the late bloom that was a display itself, these hillsides must have been one great flower garden a week or so previous. I was told that the colors had been, white, yellow, pink and blue.

I am hoping that I may take up that invitation. Just think having the full range of twelve hundred acres of Nature's garden.

As we stood on the hill above the house looking out onto the beautiful world before us, Mr. Barnhart said reverently, "This is God's Garden, we are helping Him keep it.

Roof Garden Dream Comes True

The California Garden editor has at various times given his idea of a roof garden, which would be a garden in fact, and now comes an illustrated article in the March Florists' Exchange, telling of just such a garden.

The roof garden which is described hereunder is on top of the tall building at 31-35 W. 81st st., New York, and consists of about 33 flower beds, containing nearly 10,000 plants. One Geranium bed is nearly 150 ft. in length and contains 700 Geranium plants and had at one time as many as 2000 blossoms. In the lakelet or pool there are about 250 goldfish and a perfect model row boat, with oars, oar-locks and adjustable sliding seat (just like any regular row boat), which floats on the lake and easily carries anyone who cares to row.

The summer houses, arches, etc., are fireproof, made of iron, painted green.

The flower bed edges are made of 1¾ in. Cypress painted green, reinforced by 600 iron angles, each fastened with six 1½ in. screws, and through the centers tied with iron rods bolted on the ends.

All sides of brick walls, etc., are covered with Hy-Rib steel or corrugated galvanized iron, fastened with 300 pounds of flat head galzanized nails, and then covered with Atlas Portland cement and afterwards a composition of imitation stone, marked off in rectangular blocks.

The entire garden is thoroughly piped and drained; has seven faucets to which garden hose can be attached and two regular garden hoses to water plants. Quantities of butterflies of numerous varieties, "darning needles", caterpillars and grasshoppers, and many species of birds, including a number of humming birds, seem to have thoroughly enjoyed living there during the Summer.

The largest flower bed or border of Cannas is about 290 ft. long, running around the greater part of the garden, and contains about 1000 Canna plants.

The time of day can be told by the sun-dial, and the 16 in. gazing globe reflects the most marvelous pictures; at times the cloud effects in it are wonderful.

It is intended to have water play from all sides of the lake 15 ft. into the air towards the center; and from under the lake and along the two sides and ends 200 electric lights of 50 candle power each, making a total of 10,000 candle power, shining upwards in all sorts of different colors and changing effects, while the entire bed and surface of the lake is one tumultuous sea of fiery red, blue, green, amber, lavender and other changing colors, one after the other. Also, all around the Summer houses, arches, trellises, parapet walls, etc., thousands of minute electric light bulbs, imitating fire-flies and stars, flash and sparkle.

There is a large pigeon house or dove cote built like a miniature hotel, with twelve complete rooms, each having several nesting boxes and perches and all arranged in sections with movable fronts; in other words, "all modern improvements for high-class carrier and homing pigeons and other fancy stock." So when Mrs. Browning takes a trip in her automobile, which is equipped for carrying special cages for holding and releasing the birds at intervals by pressing a button, they will fly back to her home with messages.

The mosquito problem has been solved in this way: whenever the gardens are not occupied, in the evening or during the night, they are entirely in darkness except one powerful electric light which is to be kept burning constantly. It shines out in every direction, attracting any mosquitoes or other insects there may be around. The moment they come within a yard of this light, they are blown by a powerful electric fan, from all sides of the electric light and sucked through a large glass funnel, at the small end of which is a copper wire receptacle into which they are hurled with great force and drop through, dead, into another receptacle below.

Both elevator and staircase take you right to the gardens.

Following the Fall flowers there are about 20,000 bulbs planted for early Spring flowering, coming just as soon as the snow leaves in the Spring.

The California Garden

Alfred D. Robinson, Editor
G. T. Keene, Manager
Office, 727 E St., San Diego, Cal.

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April Out-Door Meeting

An interesting outdoor meeting was held on the afternoon of April 5th. About 30 were in attendance and it was surprising how nimbly some of our older members conquered the rough trails and sides of the Canon. Many kinds of wild flowers were found, but it is principally desired that the members note certain shrubbery that can be used in Landscape work such as Mountain Mahogany (Cercocarpus parvifolius), Rhus laurina, and Rhus integrifolia, Encelia Californica, Diplacus glutinosus with many shades of red, Coast Cherry, (Prunus ilicifolia), the beautiful gray ribbed leaved, sky blue flowered Eriodictyon tomentosum the two wild lilacs, the Fuchsia, flowered Gooseberry (Ribes speciosum). These with many others can and should be used more. It is an erroneous opinion that the wild plants grow too slowly. With a little care and water they will make a better growth than supposed. Put in your quick growing plants if you will but scatter among them some of these natives and revel in their beautiful foliage after the quick growers get scraggy and old looking.

R. W. SUMNER, Secretary.

More About March Meeting

Continuing the report of the March meeting which appeared in the last number, a plan to start now for next Arbor Day was discussed. Mr. Robinson moved that a fund be started to further this idea and gave $1.00 toward it. He also advanced a plea that the parking on El Cajon Boulevard might be planted with native shrubbery. Mr. Blochman suggested that the schools plant in cans now for next Arbor Day. Mr. Hale said something along that line is being done now.

Miss Sessions led a discussion on the following flowers and plants which were on exhibition.

Streptosolen Jamesoni have Orange blooms most of year, plant in sun, trim to keep from sprawling.

Early Darwin Tulips and Gesnerianum type.

Gerbera Jamesoni, red African Daisy; gather seed long before ripe to germinate successfully.

Leptospermum ballatum low growing Leptospermina, 1 to 2 ft.

Acacia obtusa with excellent bloom; Rosemary for hedges grow from seed. Roseapple same family Eugenia.

Miss Lee read an article about the Arnold Arboretum the largest in the world. Has plants from all countries that will grow there. Remarkable number of species. Will our Park be utilized thus?

Miss Sessions also mentioned Erica cylindracea for September bloom; Erica melanthera for December bloom and Erica persoluta alba for April bloom. All very satisfactory bloomers.

Mr. Robinson spoke of the beauties of Schizanthus, and of Geum with red rays and black center.

Plant evergreens now. Plant Dahlia tubers now and do not cultivate on account of surface roots but mulch and feed liberally.

He also spoke of 6 kinds of "high and dry" willows from China; a Dryland Poplar, the double flowering plum (Prunus triloba). Do not be afraid of deciduous plants; they have their place; useful for shade in summer and letting in the sunshine in winter.

Thousands of pansies being lost by spot disease.

Begonia Seed for Sale

I have a limited quantity of Begonia seeds and can sell by mail all tested for fertility, as follows:

Begonia Erfordia Superba, per packet 25c; B. Luminosa, 25c; B. Salmon Queen, 25c; B. Metalica, 25c; B. Vernon, 15c; B. Sea Shell, 15c; B. Waite Seedling (Schmidtii), 15c; B. McBethii, 15c; B. Evansiana, 15c.

All above varieties mixed, per packet, 25c.

MRS. FRANK D. WAITE,
Phone, Main 731 M.
3021 Broadway San Diego, California.

Fakers

By P. D. Barnhart

NOT long ago, I was going along a street of Los Angeles, and in the doorway of a vacant building was located a whale, of the genus **Man,** though not a man in the best sense of the term. He belonged to that class of the race who prey upon the credulity of their fellows; eking out a living; luxurious, or meagre, according to their volubility, and persuasive power of Speech. This particular chap was selling the Resurrection plant, a common name applied to Selaginella lepidophylla, a species that grows wild from Texas to Peru.

Annually, all over the United States, this peculiar plant is offered for sale as a curiosity, at a price, depending upon the hardness of the heart of the vender. If his heart be very hard a quarter dollar is the price. If he has a conscience that has some regard for the bank account of his customers the price is five cents. The fellow I met charged ten cents for his stock in trade. The marvelous part about the method this Faker employed to dispose of his goods was the distribution of a leaflet, on which was a plant pictured, showing several spikes of bloom, when, as a matter of fact it don't flower at all. The amazing statements in his description of it are as follows:

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CURIOSITY
SIEMPRE VIVA
Or Live Fovever Plant
Mentioned by Isaiah in the Bible.

It was found in Egypt, and is now found in the Philippine Islands. Place in a dish or basin of water and can see it grow in ten minutes. Cover it all over with water for eight hours; after it is open just cover the roots with water. In four or five weeks it sends out tiny shoots, on which hang the most fragrant flowers in existence. After the blossoms the seeds drop down and raise little bulbs, from one to six. Any time you want to move throw plant in the sun and it will roll up again in a dry ball. Place one of the dry bulbs in your trunk or valise and it perfumes your clothes and destroys all insects. Moths, bedbugs, fleas, will not stay where they are.

There is another member of the vegetable kingdom that is used by clever swindlers as bait for catching suckers. The name given it by people who are too indolent, mentally, to learn the correct name of plants, is "Air Plant". Why this name I never could understand, because it must have plenty of moisture to do well. The name botanists have bestowed on it is Bry-o-phyl-um, from Greek, bryo, to sprout, and phyllon, leaf, and it is an apt cognomen, for if a leaf is placed on damp earth, and the dampness continued for a week or ten days, tiny plants will grow from every serration of its margin.

The one grown in this country is named Calycinum, which means large calyxed. It belongs to the Crassulaceae, and, while not spectacular when in bloom, it is interesting because of its strangely different appearance of the flowers from those of other members of the same tribe of plants.

The method used by the Faker to sell it is to illustrate a lace curtain, in a room of a fine mansion, with a dozen or more leaves of the plant, artistically arranged on the drapery—with the information that a room may be decorated with this "Air plant", and that, too, without mussing things up with earth and water, and without any labor, other than pinning the leaves on the curtains, or pasting them to the wall.

I cannot refrain from referring at this time to another clever swindle by a famous plant breeder who announced to the world that he had originated a berry that was adapted to all climates, in all countries, and to all sorts of soils. It is said that 350,000 suckers took the bait at twenty-five cents a packet for the seeds. Among those who bought a few of the seeds, and industriously cultivated the plants, fondly hoping to be rewarded for his toil, with slathers of delicious fruit "very like the huckelberry of the east" was a reporter on a Los Angeles daily, who when the crop was ripe, discovered that it was a species of "night shade", different in habit of growth but identical in fruit to the Native Species, Solanum Douglasii. When he discovered the fraud, he said, "it made me so damn mad, to think that I worked all summer cultivating a plant that was growing wild outside my garden without cultivation, that I grubbed the lot out and threw them over the fence, to associate with their fellows."

The name given it by the Wizzards was the **Wonderberry.**

Flower and Vegetable Show—Saturday & Sunday

April Regular Meeting

The April regular meeting of the Floral Association took place on the evening of Apr. 17th at the home of Dr. and Mrs. O. J. Kendall, Vice-President Blochman presiding.

Mr. Hale, chairman of the Rose Show committee, gave a report. A large building at the corner of Eighth and Broadway, and the Kern-Tulare Building at the Exposition are both available.

The following three members be added to the committee: Mr. Burch for vegetables, Mr. Fleming for wild flowers and Mr. Keene for publicity.

It is planned in the vegetable display at the Rose Show to make it of educational value, so that all may learn how, when and what to plant in order to best prepare for a shortage of food that war will likely bring. Strong emphasis will be placed on how to do it most efficiently, for careless and ignorant planting will only increase the burden instead of lessen it.

Miss Sessions, after interestingly discussing flowers which had been brought, announced that a State Wildflower Show was to be held at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, April 24th.

Mr. Fleming announced that it would be possible for the Association to acquire the canyon where the last outdoor meeting was held for purposes of study and experiment. A motion made that a letter be drafted to Mr. Whitney who is the owner, and report results at next meeting. Considerable discussion took place regarding what best could be done to aid the government by product of the soil.

Geo. P. Hall's Book

Garden Helps

Written by the man who knew best the garden requirements and soil needs of Southern California.

Price 75c at 727 E St.

A
Dozen Chickens
will "Pay"

¶ This is no joke.

¶ There are many back yards that won't raise vegetables, but mighty few that would *not* do for a dozen hens.

¶ With the large chicken ranches growing more and more isolated, where do you step off when those that are left refuse to produce eggs for less than cost?

¶ Rosecroft has a few pullets for sale now, but the butcher gets them within thirty days if you do not.

¶ One-dollar-and-a-half buys a perfectly good hen.

Rosecroft
Barred Rock Yards
Point Loma, California
Alfred D. Robinson, Proprietor

PREMIUM LIST

10th Annual Spring Rose Show

Roses—Other Flowers—Vegetables—Shrubs

Saturday and Sunday, 28-29

Kern County Bldg., Exposition—Admission 10c

CLASS 1.—FOR AMATEURS.

1. Best Collection of Roses—not less than 12 varieties and not over three flowers of a kind (to be plainly labeled).
2. Best Collection of six varieties of Roses —not over three of a kind.
3. Best six White Roses of one variety.
4. Best six Pink Roses of one variety.
5. Best six Red Roses of one variety.
6. Best six Yellow Roses of one variety.
7. Best six of Shaded Yellow Roses.
8. Best six Shaded Pink Roses.
9. Best arranged Basket of Roses by any amateur (medium sized basket).
10. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers other than roses.
11. Best Arranged Basket of Wild Flowers.
12. Best Arrangement of Flowers in bowl, vase or dish.
13. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.
14. Best Display of Pansies.
15. Best Display of Wild Flowers by individual.
16. Best Display of Wild Flowers by any school in the county.
17. Best Display of Cut Flowers, Plants and Vegetables from a child's garden.
18. Best Display of Annuals.
19. Best Flowering Plant for the house.
20. Best individual Specimen of Decorative Plant.
21. Best one Rose, any variety exhibited singly in this class.
22. Best Display from a 50-foot lot.
23. Best Display from Private Garden larger than 50-foot lot.
24. Best Collection of Flowers grown by any one public school.
25. Best San Diego County Seedling Rose.
26. Best Table Decoration with Roses, each table to be a different Rose. Selection by the exhibitor in order of entry. An early entry gives choice.
27. Best Table Decoration, other than Roses, limited to six tables. Each table different flower. Selection by exhibitor in order of entry. An early entry gives choice.

N. B.: "Table Decoration" is understood to mean the arrangement for dinner or luncheon purposes and therefore should allow room for the "eats" and utensils applying there to. Phone Miss Rainford, Main 297, for the entry.

28. Best Display of vegetables, primary School Gardens.
29. Best Display of Vegetables grown by any child in the home gardens.

CLASS 2—FOR PROFESSIONALS

30. Best Collection of Twenty-five Varieties of Roses—not less than three nor more than six of each kind.
31. Best Twelve Red Roses of one variety.
32. Best Twelve Yellow Roses of one variety.
33. Best Twelve Pink Roses of one variety.
34. Best Twelve White Roses of one variety.
35. Best Twelve Yellow Shaded Roses.
36. Best Twelve Shaded Pink Roses.
37. Handsomest Vase of Roses—not over twenty-five blooms.
38. Best Rose never before exhibited in San Diego.
39. Best Exhibit of Cut Ornamental Vines.
40. Best Display Seasonable Nursery Stock either cut or growing .

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Cut flowers exhibited shall, as far as possible, be accompanied by some of their foliage and buds. The committee will welcome exhibits, however small, even a single specimen, if meritorious.

In those classes where color is specified. color is the first consideration.

The Committee on Awards is authorized to recognize any meritorious exhibit not named on the premium list.

No prize shall be awarded for any article on exhibition unless it possesses points of superiority.

Any plant placed in a collection competing for a certain premium shall not compete for any other premium.

Awards will be decided on the first day, and announced as soon as possible.

No premiums will be given to competitors failing to keep up their exhibits.

For the protection of property, exhibitors will not be allowed to dispose of cut flowers or plants until the official close of the exhibition.

Exhibits must be in place not later than 10 a. m. Saturday, April 28, when the judges will begin to award the prizes.

A clerk will be at the hall to make entries all Saturday morning.

DIRECTIONS FOR BRINGING FLOWERS TO THE SHOW

Flowers should be cut the night before rather close and put in water over night.—or cut very early in the morning and stood in water for an hour.

Then they must be carefully packed in shallow paper or wooden boxes, which have been lined with damp newspapers.

Do not crowd the flowers into boxes, and be careful that the ends of buds do not touch the box. Make an effort to fasten flowers in the box. Make an effort to fasten flowers in the box so they will not slip. Take a coarse stitch with twine through bottom of box or nail a brace in the wooden box to hold the contents firm. If large sprays and branches of roses are gathered they should be sprinkled and damp paper laid between each branch.

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